THE ERIE INVESTIGATION.

DEVELOPMENTS AT ALBANY.

EXAMINATION OF MR. MADDEN-HIS SERVICES TO THE ERIE ROAD-JAY GOULD ASSISTED HIM IN HIS ELECTION EXPENSES-NEVER WAS BRIBED TO FAVOR ANY LEGISLATION-SENATOR JAMES WOOD ANXIOUS TO DEFEND HIMSELF.

PROM A REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] ALBANY, April 11 .- The Erie Investigating Committee held a session, at 91 o'clock this morning, at the request of Senator Madden, who wished an opportunity to explain some testimony that had been given during the investigation in which his name was used. The members of the Committee present were the Chairman, Mr. Babcock, and Messrs. Lincoln and Carpenter. Mr. Madden, being sworn, said that he was a Senator in 1856-7, and also in 1872-3. In relation to the \$1,000 which the Committee had found on the Erie books as having been paid to him, he said that, in the Spring of 1868, he came to Albany together with a large number of others living on the line of the Erie Railroad to secure the passage of a bill which was to prevent Vanderbilt getting control of the road. He stayed here nearly a month, and here saw Jay Gould for the first time; was introduced to him by Mr. Ramsey. At the request of Gould be employed a man named John W. Little to assist him in pressing the bill, and Gould gave him \$1,000 to pay to Little for his services. For himself, he refused to take a cent for his services, although offered money by Gould. He opposed Vanderbilt's getting control of the Erie road because he believed it would be injurious to the people on the line of the road and to himself personally (he being a large manufacturer) to have the Erie road go into the bands of Vanderbilt. When he came to settle his hotel bill in Albany, he found that it had been paid by some one-by whom he did not know. But he never received a dollar or a dime for his services. He had no doubt Little put the \$1,000 he received in

With reference to the Classification bill he said it passed in 1869. He was not in favor of it-not because he believed classification to be wrong in principle, but because it was special legislation, applying as it did only to the Erie and Central roads. He had no knowledge that any money was used to pass it; he believed it passed the Senate nearly unanimously. Last year the bill to repeal the Classification act was connected with another bill, to appoint inspectors of election residing outside the State, and he opposed it. Had the Classification repeal stood alone he would have favored it. Jay Gould never spoke to him last Winter, or at any other time, about any matter of legislation whatever. He also wished to state that the Erie Railroad, as a rule, had been managed in the interest of the people living on the line of the road, and ne administration of the road ever laid out more money in improvements, or managed the road better, so far as the people were concerned, than that of Jay Gould. The people on the line of the road were almost unanimously in favor of it, and against the legislation proposed last Winter. Had the vote been taken on these bills before the coup d'état in New-York, every Senator and Assemblyman on the line of the road would have voted against them. He knew of no money having been spent by the Eric Company last Winter, except With regard to matters between Fisk and Gould he knew nothing. He never had ten minutes' conversation with Fisk in his life.

Gould often expressed his thanks for the services he (witness) had rendered him, and when he was about to run for Senator in the Fall of 1871, he met Gould in New-York, when he repeated his feeling of gratitude to him, and said he would like to aid him in his election. He subsequently sent him \$4,000 to help carry on his election, all of which, and a great deal more, he spent in the canvass, as his district was close, and he had the Midland road opposing him because he had opposed bonding the village of Middletown in aid of that road. He never received a dollar or spent a dollar for legislative services in his life. The money he spent for his election was to hire men to stand at the pells, get out teams to carry voters, &c., &c.

Mr. Carpenter inquired whether the \$4,000 was all required for expenses of his election, to which Mr. Madden replied: "Oh, I didn't get off with \$4,000 av a long shot. We all know that elections nowadays are getting very expensive, and none know it better than the people of Dutchess County. (Mr. Carpenter is from Dutchess.) It costs altogether too much in my opinion."

In answer to inquiries by the Committee, witness said that he considered it legitimate for a man who had his own business to attend to, and was interested in getting legislation, to employ some person at a fair compensation to go to Albany and aid in getting his bill through. It was just as legitimate as to employ a lawyer to attend to a case in court. He was in the Senate in 1856-7, as well as last year and this, and he wished to state expressly that no human being ever approached him improperly with regard to any matter of legislation since he had been a Senator. He never dreamed of any improper influence being used to defeat the Pro Rata bill last Winter until he saw the published testimony taken on this investigation. For himself, he was opposed to it, because he believed the people on the line of the Eric road were satisfied with the rates of freight then existing. He had no personal knowledge of any money ever having been paid to a member of the Legislature to influence his vote. All the knowledge he had was rumor. In conclusion, he said that if Jay Gould was examined by the Committee he would like to be present, and the Committee promised to inform him.

Senator James Wood entered the room just as Mr. Madden was concluding his testimony, and stated to the Committee that he had seen by the newspapers that his name had been mentioned in the testimony purporting to have been given by Gen. Diven. He would like an opportunity to state what he knew

Mr. Babcock replied that the Committee were anxious to be in the Assembly, which was about convening down stairs, but they would hold a session here on Tuesday next, when Mr. Wood would have an opportunity to be heard.

Mr. Wood replied that he would like to have his statement go before the public as soon as possible, as he did not like to rest under the erroneous fmputation conveyed in Gen. Diven's testimony.

GOULD AND HIS LAWYERS.

A VERY TREACHEROUS MEMORY BUT FRANK STATE-MENTS WITHAL-THE LEGAL SERVICES OF TWEED AND OTHERS-AN INDIA RUBBER ACCOUNT-THE POLICY OF CONTROLLING ELECTIONS.

The Assembly Committee of Investigation on the affairs of the Eric Railroad came down from Albany yesterday, and held a session last evening at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. The reason of the Committee's haste was a rumor, apparently well founded, that Mr. Jay Gould was intending to sail for Europe today. At 9 p. m. Mr. Gould was produced in the committee-room by Mr. Goring, the Sergeant-at-Arms, who had been in search of him for two or three weeks. Mr. Tweed, of whom the Committee are in quest, was last heard from in Elmira. Mr. Dutcher, another absentee, was last heard from at St. Louis. In the course of his examination, Mr. Gould said that he had no expectation or intention of leaving the country, and should not do so until he could carry a little railroad and a few steamboats with

Messrs. Wight, Carpenter, and Crary, of the Committee were present. The examination was conducted by Mr. Stickney, until the lateness of the bour compelled him to leave the room, when Mr. Carpenter took charge of the witness. Mr. Vanderpoel appeared as counsel for Mr. Gould. The evipart of the witness in many matters of detail connected with the Erie management. He signed vouchers for large sums of which he had little recollection, and of which he was not sure that he knew much at the time of signing them. If they came to him from the proper department he assumed their correctness and attached his name without reading the contents. He also had a clerk who imitated his signature with such exactness that he could not tell a genuine one when he saw it. Not much was brought to light in reference to the "legal services" which were rendered by Tweed, Barber and Van Vechten at Albany; but the means by which Mr. Gould provided in advance for friendly legislation by using money in elections was brought out for the first time in this investigation. The witness said he thought money so spent was a good investment for his Company, and did more good than money spent after election. He sometimes caught a Tartar, but generally the people he aided were faithful to his interests. Mr. Gould's examination will be ocntinued to-day at 1 p. m., the Committee having adjourned at midnight.

TESTIMONY OF JAY GOULD Mr. Gould testified: I was first elected President of the Eric Railway in 1868; in 1869 I was some times accustomed to direct payments to be made by the Treasurer; cannot tell whether when I approved vouchers; they always contained a correct statement of what the money was paid for; that belonged to the Controller's department; I might approve them without even looking at them; I never profess to go into detail; I select the best men I can get and hold them responsible; have no recollection of special instances in which I approved vouchers for legal services; I don't rememb that I ever approved or directed the payment of any sums of money to Wm. M. Tweed for legal services; de not now know that I ever approved or directed any sums of money to him while he was Senator; if you have the vouchers they will speak for themselves; do not know that he ever appeared as an attorney for the Eric Rail quainted with law anyhow; I think I would pass as a pretty fair lawyer; there was a regular legal depart ment in the Company, and everything of that kind went through that mill; we had a large number of lawyerssome in New-York, some in New-Jersey, and some in Pennsylvania; the regular lawyers were appointed by the Board of Directors; do not know that Mr. Tweed was so appointed; do not know that there was a record kept of the proceedings of the legal department; I have made it a rule pever to go into details; Mr. Tweed was frequently consulted, but I do not know on what occasions; I have no papers in my possession, and have no means of ascertaining; I presume I may have consulted him on legislative matters which might affect the interests of the Eric Railway, but have no special recollection of any specific thing; I consulted him, if at all, simply as a co-director; cannot say if he ever received any pay as director; that was out of my department; do not know whether the books would show whether he received any money; do not know how such matters were entered-whether in gross or detail; have no books or papers which show payments to Mr. Tweed; if I ever had such books or papers I handed them over to the contractors' department; I employed A. D. Barber on behalf of the Eric Company as a sort of general agent to carry out any directions I might give him, and to see that no hos tile legislation was passed that would injure the Erie Company; he did this by his large acquaintance with members of the Legislature and his general knowledge of railroad law; he probably knew more members of the Legislature than any other man in the State; I believed him trusty and faithful in any interests he was engaged to protect; I employed him to use his influence with legislators, and to assist in defeating candidates unfriendly to our interests; I saw him in Albany very sel dom; he was there no oftener during the sessions of the Legislature than at other times; I do not know that my payments to him were made oftener during the sessions that at other times: the vouchers would speak for them selves; I do not know whether he was usually engaged in lobbying; I do not know exactly what lobbying is; I think the Legislature ought to define what that word is; I presume he tried to influence legislation by his personal attendance at the Legislature; I have no doubt of it. A MAN OF ALL WORK.

This may have been one reason why I employed him; I would not like to speak positively on that point; I em ployed him because he was ready to run night or day for me; I don't think I would have asked him to run an engine, but if I had done so I think he would have tried; I do not remember whether I paid money to Barber except for the purpose of influencing legislation; know that we had large transactions with Mr. Tweed: I re ...ember hearing Mr. Fisk say that he was borrowing oney of him, but do not know in what amounts or to what extent; any moneys borrowed ought to appear on the books; I don't know whether they appeared as legal services, or what shape they were put in; I would not have had them put as legal services if my attention had been called to the matter; I do not know of any loans or other business transactions with Mr. Barber; there may have been some real estate matters; I have some faint recollection of something of the sort; if there were such transactions they ought to appear on the books: I know Mr. Van Vechten well, and have em ployed him for legal services; I think that he and Mr. Barber are generally in Albany during the session of the Legislature; I don't know positively, as I am very seidom there myself; one of his services was as a legal expert in the examination of bills, to see that nothing was shipping through which would injure us; I frequently consulted him in the preparation of bills; Van Vechten was not employed to influence legislation by personal attendance at the Legislature; a least, I never considered that a part of his business: coupled with his knowledge of law, he has a fund of good common sense which is useful in various ways. I may have hired him to oppose or advocate legislation, but do not remember; he would not have required any specific directions. (Voucher for \$35,000, approved April 25, 1871, shown witness.) It looks like my handwriting, and I suppose I wrote it; I do not know whether the "J. G." means myself or not; it would be a very natural way for me to express it, if it did; I have no recollections on the subject, but have a doubt about it; the initials might apply to any one whose first name begins with "J" and his last name with "G"; I know several such persons; I have a partner whose name is John George [looks at the voucher again]; on considers tion I am not sure that the voucher is written or any name signed by me; I had a clerk by the name of Nolat who signed my name so exactly like myself that I could not tell it from my own; he signed my name on all the stock certificates; he was not in the habit of signing my name to orders for the payment of money or to vouchers, though he might in my absence at the request of the Controller; I never knew of Nolan's approving vouchers in my name without my direction; nothing of the kind ever come up before; do not know in whose hand writing Mr. Tweed's signature is; would not swear that it was written by Mr. Van Vechten; do not remembe any legal disbursements made for the Company by Tweed; I never asked him whether he had made such disbursements; they belonged to a different department, that I ever employed Wm. M. Tweed, jr.; do not remem ber that he was paid \$25,000 for legal expenses and dis bursements on November 16, 1869. [Voucher for that amount shown witness.] The signature was written by Mr. Fisk; I do not know what the payment was for,

A NOTE TO FISK.

The witness was shown the following note, written on telegraph paper, but in his own handwriting:

Mondat Evening.

To J. F., jr., Eric Office: Deposit to-day twelve thousand in Broadway Bank to the credit of Win. M. Twood. Deposit carly, and when done telegraph me yes.

JAT GOULD.

The voucher dated April 7, 1876, reads that \$12,000 is for icgal expenses, as per memorandum attached.

The witness said: I cannot tell whether the signature

to the voucher is in my handwriting; it looks like mine I do not remember what those legal expenses were; I have no recollection that the deposit was for anything other than legal expenses; I don't remember anything about it; there is nothing to bring it up; I do not remem-ber what measures were pending in the Legislature that interested the Company; I think there were none; all those matters have passed out of my recollection; a voneher dated August 1, 1871, for \$5,000, for legal services was shown witness; I do not know in whose writing the words "app Jay Genid" are; I do not know the writing of the signature "Wm. M. Tweed;" I have no helief on the subject; Mr. Figh's signature concess in his own handwriting; do not know what the \$5,000

Vouchers in the name of Wm. M. Tweed were shown witness as follows: One dated January 18, 1869, for \$20,000, and one dated May 18, 1869, for \$7,200. The latter is accompanied by the following note:

DRAN SIR: Please send me check 7,200 to close up all our outstand counts to date. Yours truly,

Jas. Fisk, jr. Another voucher was dated April 5, 1869, for \$15,000. The witness said: I can give the Committee no infor mation as to what these payments were for; Mr. Tweed vas one of the executive committee and a director in the Erie Company, and it was involved in litigations by which heavy expenses were incurred; I don't know ow actively he was engaged; I cannot state any legal service he rendered to the Company in any suit; I do not remember that there were any measures in th Legislature during 1863 and 1870 in which we were interested; the fact is I have been engaged in too many transactions of magnitude to remember details ; I do not remember when the Classification act was repealed; Mr. Barber was not employed especially for his services with the Legislature ; I considered him a general agent ; I don't remember any one instance in which Mr. Tweed rendered the Eric Company any legal service or incurred any legal expenses; we sometimes paid claims as legal expenses which were not for legal services strictly; the unt was an india rubber account; it included money paid to lawyers and moneys recovered by claimants in suits; I do not know that such money was paid to Mr. Tweed.

INVESTMENTS REPORT ELECTION. To Mr. Carpenter: I do not remember any special in-stance in which Mr. Barber has looked over the field when candidates unfriendly to our interests were coming up for office; I am a very poor hand to remember names; it is one of my failings; countenances I make a specialty of; I cannot remember any particular instance in which Mr. Barber was employed outside of the City of Albany; I do not remember any specific duty I upon him to do in Albany; It was his general duty to look after our interests in the Legislature and in the Assembly and Senatorial Districts; I gave general instructions to Mr. Fisk, and he carried the details; Mr. Barber, so far as I know, performed his duties satisfactorily; human nature is numan nature the world over, and it's better to work for our friends than our enemies; I know I work for mine; we expected every employé of the road along the line to keep an eye out for its interests; I don't remember how oney I sent out to aid in electing friendly men; I know I paid out good deal, but don't remember how much; I remember one instance in which I sent several thousand dollars to Orange and Sullivan Counties to carry the election for the Republicans, and we carried them ; I have always thought it better to spend money in this way than afterward; we get better results; I don't know how much I sent, but it was what they told me was necessary to carry the election; I contributed a large part of it through Senator Madden: I contributed some money in Clinton County, and in nearly every Senatorial district; we were beset on all sides for contributions; have no idea of the aggregate amount paid; I only look at results, and after the contest is over banish all recollections of the items; we had four States to look after -- New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Ohio; we had delicate ques-tions coming up in all of them which had to be looked after: I have always thought this class of investments profitable to the Company; sometimes we have caught a Tartar; in a Democratic district I was a Democrat, in a Tartar; in a Democratic district I was a Democrat, in a Republican district I was a Republican, and in a doubtful district I was doubtful; I have got things so mixed that I hardly know what my own pointes are; I don't know whether I am a Democrat or a Republican, but I have always been an Eric man; I could not name the men whom I have assisted even if I should see a list of the members of the Legislature; I caunot name those who were employed by the Company for extra legal service other than Mr. Barber; there were a great many of them; vouchers were sometimes signed by me as an individual, and some of them by me as a person with broad shoulders on which I carried the sins and shortcomings, and the virtues, perhaps, of many others.

A CARD FROM SENATOR HARROWER. To the Editor of The Trioune.

Sin: In the evidence given by Gen. Diven before the Assembly Investigating Committee, on Tuesday last, my name appears as one of six several Sena-tors, who are represented by somebody to have been paid \$5,000 each for voting against the Pro Rata bill of the last session. Permit me to say distinctly, no man iving has ever paid me a dollar for voting against Pro Rata or any other bill since I have been a member of the Senate. It seems to have come to a point where no man's character is safe from the assaults of venal, bad Will you not, in view of the fact that you have paraded my name in The Tribuse substantially charged with taking a bribe, please now inform your readers, just as publicly, that Gen. Diven, under oath, says that he discredited the account given his the six Senators, and that he knows me as a neighbor and an honest, upright man; and will you not likewise say that Abraham Van Vechten, who, it is alleged paid the money to the six Senators, himself distinctly swears that he paid no money at all to Senators or members of Assembly ! By doing this, you can in some degree atone for a cruel wrong to one who values his reputation more than all the money in the world.

Hoping that these truths may receive as public an ut terance as the untruths which have found their way nto the columns of THE TRIBUNE, I remain, yours, &c.,

Senate Chamber, Albany. April 10, 1873.

WASHINGTON.

EX-SENATOR PATTERSON AND CREDIT MOBILIER. STATEMENTS BY HORACE Y. CLARK IN HIS DEFENSE

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] WASHINGTON, April 11,-Ex-Senator James W. Patterson of New-Hampshire is still in Washington. and seems to be engaged in the collection of evidence to sustain the statements he made before the Crédit Mobilier Committees of the Senate and

House during the last session, and the one which he sent to the Senate during the Executive Session. He will, to-morrow morning, cause to be printed a letter from Horace F. Clark, dated New-York, March 10, 1873. Mr. Clark says that some time during the late Senatorial canvass in New-Hampshire, Oakes Ames called upon him in New-York, and said that E. H. Rollins was doing Mr. Patterson injustice by charging that he was in the Crédit Mobilier. Mr. Ames said that the charge was without foundation in truth. Mr. Clark asked him, "Why-don't you say so, then ?" Mr. Ames replied that he had written, or would write, a letter contradicting the statement which Mr. Rollins had made, and requested Mr. Clark to use his influence with Mr. Rollins to cease

WASHINGTON NOTES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 11, 1878. The Commissioner of the General Land Office to day decaded an interesting and important question coming up from the Carson City, Nev., Land Office. The Dards iles Mining Company having applied for a patent for certain mining property alleged to be a continuation of the Bosphorus Lode, the Overman Company made an adverse claim to the same mine as a continuation of the Comstock Lode. The Dardanelles Company moved that the Local Land Office dismiss this adverse claim. Com-missioner Drummond now decides the motion cannot be granted, holding there is no law or instructions of the Department authorizing such motions to be made or granted, and that the only mode of bringing a matter of this kind before the General Land Office is to take an appeal from the decision of the Register and Receiver when made.

circulating the unjust statement against him.

Tue President, to-day, appointed Mr. Rutherford B. Hayes to be Assistant Treasurer of the United States at Cincinnati, Ohio, under the 5th section of the act

approved March 3, 1873. The Senate did not act upon the nomination at the late special session. The President has a world of trouble with his Mobile The great squabble over the Postmastership and the Collectorship a year ago may be remembered, as the friends of the different candidates were in Washing ton at the thue, and made a great deal of noise about it. The President found it necessary, to day, to remove Col. Miller, the Collector of Customs there, on account of a defalcation by his son, and has appointed R. M. Reynolds

in his place.

The attendance on the Cabinet meeting to-day was partments, Secretary Belknap, and Postmaster-General Greswell are away.

The President, accompanied by Gen. Babcock, with go to St. Louis early next week, and will be absent until about the tet of May.

ALBANY.

PROSPECTS OF THE CHARTER.

IT IS STILL IN THE SENATE-WHAT WILL THE CUSTOM-HOUSE FACTION DO WITH IT! ITS LIFE OR DEATH PROBABLY DEPENDENT UPON SPEAKER CORNELL'S ACTION.

ROM A REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. ALBANY, April 11,-It was expected that the Charter would be sent down to the Assembly this morning, but the Senate has ordered it to be reprinted, so that it will not reach the Lower House before Monday night or Tuesday morning. It is no more like the Charter that went up from the Assembly to the Senate than "chalk is like cheese," and a good deal of curiosity is felt as to what the Lower House will do with the plaything when it comes back in such a mutilated condition. When the Charter went up from the Assembly to Senate the Custom-house leaders said that it would go through the latter House without the crossing of at or the dotting of an i. Its present condition has established one fact at least, and that is that Murphy, Bliss, Davenport and their followers are neither prophets nor success ful political leaders. If there ever was a clique of politicians who were thoroughly defeated, routed, and brought into disgrace, they are such a one.

Charles P. Shaw, whom they deemed hardly orthogonal dox enough to be counsel to the Health Board, and others equally serviceable, have proved to be more than a match for the whole of them. They have succeeded in so altering and amending the Bliss and Davenport Charter in the Senate that the Mayor and the political opponents of the Customhouse dictation will have at least half, if not twothirds of the power and patronage of the City Government. The question now is, will the Assembly concur in the Charter as it comes from the Senate, or will they continue to insist upon the Customhouse programme, and thus defeat the Charter

It has been all along stated in these dispatches that the Custom-house leaders would rather have no charter at all than one that is not framed entirely in their interest. It is now settled that they cannot have such a charter as they want, and their only object is to escape the responsibility of not having any. With that view the leaders have kept away from Albany this week; but it is well known that their influence is being used secretly to prevent the passage of any charter. Whether they shall succeed in this or not will depend on their Speaker, A B. Cornell, who has the appointment of a conference committee on the part of the House, and can appoint such a committee as will give New-York a charter with Green retained as Controller and appointments to be left with the Mayor and Board of Aldermen, or one that will stubbornly adhere to the wishes of the Custom-house leaders, and thus prevent any charter. It rests entirely with the Custom-house men, or with the Speaker of their choice, whether New-York shall have a charter or not; and however much they may desire to do so, they can not escape the responsibility.

MEANING OF THE CHARTER FIGHT. WHAT THE CUSTOM-HOUSE FACTION SOUGHT AND

LOST-HOW THE DEFEAT WAS BROUGHT ABOUT-REASONS OF SENATOR M'GOWAN'S OPPOSITION-THE VICTORY OF THE SENATE.

ROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. ALBANY, April 11 .- It may, perhaps, not be clearly understood by observers at a distance that the main object for which Thomas Murphy and his political allies, in and out of the Senate, have been struggling for the last ten days, was and is the ousting of Andrew H. Green from the office of Controller. Defeated in their main purpose of grasping all the patronage of the municipal government, they were forced to be content with the retention of Henry Smith, E. Delafield Smith, Mr. Stebbins, and Mr. Van Nort in the respective offices they now occupy. This, to the public, seemed altogether too much but to Mr. Murphy altogether too little. It was then determined by those Republican Senators who have some regard for the opinion of the great mass of intelligent and disinterested men in the city and State, inasmuch also as they felt themselves bound by the pledges implied and expressly stated in Mr. Thomas Murphy's letter tendering to Mayor Havemeyer the nomination of the Republican County Convention, that Mr. Green should be retained as Controller. This concession to public opinion was certainly much less than that they had already made in caucus to Mr. Murphy in keeping in the Smiths and Van Nort. Nevertheless the Customhouse agents and functionaries were vehemently hostile to it, and were correspondingly humiliated and enraged because of their defeat.

The reason why Senator McGowan, whose reputa tion as an honest man is without a stain, changed his vote, yesterday, was that he had received authentic information that the leading men of his party in his own district would look upon the discarding of Mr. Green, under the circumstances, as an outrage. Two or three Senators who had been counted as opponents of the projects of Mr. Thomas Murphy deserted to the other side. Among them is numbered Mr. James Wood, who is one of two or three men who are reported to be guided by the political advice which they receive from Thurlow

To the contrary, it is stated that Thurlow Weed's name is used by Mr. E. D. Webster and his associates. who have taken temporary quarters in the lobbies and hotel corridors at Albany, to add weight to determinations formed, not by Mr. Weed, but by Mr. Webster. Mr. Webster was certainly hostile to the retention of Mr. Green, but that he represented the wisdom and experience of Thurlow Weed is doubtful. Whether he did or not, he, and the shadow of Thurlow Weed, and the substance of Thomas Murphy were defeated. The Senate, while suffering the whole territory of reform to be invaded and pillaged, have thus far successfully defended a single citadel, for which prowess they are certainly entitled to as much credit as the French for holding Metz a long time against the Prussians. If they do not surrender the fortress within the coming 30 days they will not complete the parallel.

WORK ON THE NEW CAPITOL. PROSPECTS FOR ITS EARLY COMPLETION - THE AMOUNTS PREVIOUSLY APPROPRIATED-REPORT

ALBANY, April 11 .- The Committee on the Expenditures of the Executive Department met this

Hamilton Harris made the following statement If the contract system prevailed he had no doubt the work on the Capital could be done cheaper, but the law forbade the work being done by contract. As to Mr. Bridgford's proposition, that the Superintendent have the entire charge of the work, he (Mr. Harris) had said to him that the Commissioners would not oppose him in

the entire charge of the work, he taxt. Intrily had said to him that the Commissioners would not oppose him in that.

Previous to last year there was much opposition to the work being put forward with rapidity. The disposition was rather to hold back. Last year the tide changed, and the public sentiment favored the earliest possible completion. The Commissioners have met this sentiment, and have taken measures looking to the ground-floor being completed by May, and the next story during the year. If the appropriation recommended by the Assembly Wavs and Means Committee is adopted by the Legislature, there will be no trouble in accomplishing this. . . In 1866 the sum of \$250,000 was appropriated by the Legislature, and the work of excavation was proceeded with as rapidly as possible. In the following year the sum of \$125,000 was appropriated, and with it the work of excavation was completed. During this year the Commissioners, being greatly in need of money, borrowed \$600,000 on their own responsibility. In 1810, \$1,000,000 was appropriated, which was expended on the concrete for the walls, and on the basement. In 1870 the Board was again changed, and the present Board constituted. The appropriation this year was \$650,000.

The Commission organized in May, the corner-stone of the structure was laid, the various quarries were visited, and hide for stone advertised for. Fourteen bids were received, the lowest of which was from the New-York Granite Company of Yarmouth. The stone submitted from this quarry met the unqualified approval of all the Commissioners, the Superintendent, and the experte who were consulted. . . In 1870 the Legislature appropriated \$1,000,000, and in the Spring of the same year the Yarmouth quarry gradually failed in 16x supply.

middle of the season, and of course the Commissioners had to govern themselves accordingly and retard the work. In 1871 \$650,000 was appropriated, and the work was proceeded with accordingly, but the Controller after paying \$60,000, shut down and refused to make further payments, thus placing the Commissioners in an embarrassing position. It became necessary to interfere, and to limit the number of men employed and the amount of work to be done. In the emergency he (Mr. Harris) in connection with Commissioner Rice, applied to the Albany banks, and on the strength of their personal responsibility succeeded in obtaining a loan for the prosecution of the work.

In response to a question from one of the Committee

In response to a question from one of the Committee as to whether he (Harris) thought the work could be got along with faster if the Superintendent had unlim-

ited power, he (Harris) said he preferred to make no Gen. Merritt said that in his opinion the Superin endent should not be clothed with unlimited power and thought the movement looking to such an end would

not be for the good of the work. The Committee stated that they regretted that publicity had been given to the testimony taken before them, as they were not an investigating committee Pending their presentation of their report to the Assem bly, they had not desired anything to be published, and Adjourned until 4 p. m.

THE LEGISLATIVE CURRENT.

NIMPORTANT LEGISLATION-FARE ON THE EIGHTH AVE. RAILROAD-THE EMIGRATION BILL NON-CONCURRED IN BY THE SENATE-A VISIT FROM VICE-PRESIDENT WILSON-SENATORS SEEKING IN-VESTIGATION.

FROM A REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] ALBANY, April 11 .- The Assembly took up e third reading of bills this morning and passed a large number, most of which were of little general importance. Among those passed was Mr. Blessing's bill to reduce the through fare on the Eighth-ave, Railroad to 6 cents, A strong lobby effort was made to defeat it, but it finally succeeded in getting 67 votes, one more than was required to pass it.

corganize the Board of Emigration. The Senate objects to the amendments to the bill made in the Assem bly, by which the Presidents of the Irish and German Societies, who are ex officio members of the Board, are prohibited from voting on questions connected with the dispensation of patronage. The Speaker appointed as a Conference Committee on the bill, on the part of the Assembly, Messre. Alberger, Husted, Biglin, Smith, and

During the session Vice-President Henry Wilson, who is on a visit to Albany, entered the Assembly Chamber and was introduced to the House by Speaker Cornell. On motion, the House took a recess of 10 minutes to enable members to pay their respects to him.

[GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.] The Senators mentioned in the correspondence of New-York newspaper as being suspected of having re ceived money for voting against the Pro Rata Freight bill deny that they are in such position. Several o them say they voted for the bill, and all of them have joined in a request to the Assembly Investigating Com mittee to be allowed to appear before them for examination on this or any other point.

THE FIRE RECORD.

IN VIRGINIA-GREAT LOSS OF PROPERTY-TWO MEN BURNED TO DEATH.

WASHINGTON, April 11 .- Dispatches from all parts of Virginia report extensive fires in the woods, causing considerable damage to fences and railroad property, and in many places destroying houses and barns. The largest of these fires occurred along the line of the Richmond and Danville Railroad, and in Orange, Hanover, Caroline, Charlotte, and Appomattox counties. One fire in Charlotte County swept through a space of country three miles wide and 12 miles long with great force, destroying all the fences, tobacco, barns, outhouses, and other property in its track. Two men in Appomattox County were burned to death. A severe storm passed through the Valley of the Dan River into North Carolina on Wednesday, driving the fire through the forests, unroofing dwellings, and destroying them. The amount of damage has not been ascertained.

AT MORRISANIA. Shortly after 1 o'clock yesterday morning, the residents of Melrose were thrown into a state of alarm by the discovery that a fire had broken out in but, in consequence of the scarcity of water, the flame spread with fearful rapidity, and were not subdued until nine buildings were completely destroyed, involving a loss of about \$40,000. Three frame buildings fronting on Third-ave., near Mott-st, owned by Hugh Dock and worth \$7,000, were the first to burn, one of which was occupied by himself as a milk store and dwelling by Peter Kane, and the other building by Valentine Geriach, shade manufacturer. The next building was a large frame two-story structure, owned and occupied by Von Gereschten & Starke, blacksmiths and wheelwrights, whose loss was estimated at \$5,000, and who were insured in the Phenix Company for \$1,000. H. Dock was insured in the Westchester Company for \$1,000. The building at the corner of Third-ave, and Mott-st, was owned by John Metzler, who occupied the first floor as a grocery store and the second as a dwelling. The other part of the building was used as a tenement-house, having been occupied by two families, who lost all their furniture. Mr. Metzler saved all his furniture and most of his stock. An addioning building on Mott-st, and a brick structure in the rear, owned by Christian Emans, were destroyed with their eatire contents. The next building on Mott-st, was a large frame structure, owned by Frank Stokert, which was occupied by him as a grocery store. Mr. Stokert was insured in the Guardian Company for \$3,000, which was about one-third of his loss. The house of Mr. Sturer, on Mott-st, was shightly damaged, but is fully insured in the Germania Company. The premises of Mr. Sturer, on Mott-st, was shightly damaged, but is fully insured in the Germania Company. The premises of Mr. Sturer, on Mott-st, was shightly damaged, but is fully insured in the Germania Company. The premises of Mr. Zugner and others on Third-ave., opposite the fire, were badly scorched, and only saved from destruction by the water applied to the front and on the roof of the buildings. ture, owned and occupied by Von Gereschten &

IN THIS CITY. The roof of the five-story building, No. 11 Bowery, was discovered to be on fire, early last night Refore the firemen arrived, the upper floor was in flames. The firemen quickly had several streams of water pouring into the burning building, and succeeded in limiting the flames to the upper floor. The rest of the building was thoroughly drenched, however, and it was not until after an hour's effort that every spark of fire had been after an hour's effort that every spark of fire had been put out. The building is owned by the Whitney estate, and was damaged \$1,500. H. Ulman used the basement as a concert saleon. His stock was slightly damaged. The first floor is occupied by John Stenney, liquor dealer, whose stock was damaged \$00; insured for \$3,500 in unknown companies. Edward A. Smith occupied the four upper floors of the building as a cigar manufactory. His stock was damaged \$15,000, and was insured for \$3,000; in the following companies: London, Liverpool, and Globe, \$4,000; North America, \$2,000; Queens, \$5,000; Pennsylvania, \$2,500; American, \$2,500; Etna of Hartford, \$5,000; Springfield, \$2,500; Franklin, \$2,000; Nowport, \$3,000; State of Pennsylvania, \$3,000; and Reliance, \$2,500.

ELSEWHERE. A fire at Newcastle, N. H., yesterday, destroyed the stock in the grocery of Benjamin R. Curtis and badly damaged the building. The less is about \$5,000; insurance \$1,000.

BRIGHAM YOUNG'S MOVEMENTS. SALT LAKE CITY. April 11.-It is known that Brigham Young will resign the Presidency of the Utah Central and Southern Railroads and accompany the Missionary Company to Arizona. The company wil

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

.Ex-Alderman John P. Ober, a well known Bos

mias, died on Thursday sight.
....The Boston Common Council has concurred,
y a vete of 31 to 25, with the Board of Aldermon, in passing the order
of widening the afrects in the vicinity of the new Post-Office. ... The California Farmers' State Union, now in on has adorted resolutions in favor of making San Francisco a fire. It has sho under discousion a resolution in favor of the adoption ited States currency throughout California.

H. N. Rathbun, night editor of The Boston Daily News. died of communition on Thursday. He was formerly commended with The Norwich Advertiser, served with the Union artily during the Bebellion, and lost a log by the bursting of a shell.

ing the Rebellion, and lost a log by the bursting of a shell.

The Massachusetts Legislative Committee on Towns has reported fulls for entering West Reptury, Brookline, Brighton, and Charlestown to Boston, subject to attlication by amajority vote of the city and towns. The annexation consummated with add about 45,000 to the population of Boston.

John Kennedy attempted to murder his wife and laughter, yesterlay, at San Francisco. He stacked them with an any and indicted terrible wounds on his sife, and then fastered a rope about his own need, jumped out through a window of the second story of the house and hanged hisself.

An examination of the affairs of the Michigan State Land Office, under the management of ex-Commissioner Komoule, discloses the tart that he has sold 12 504 seres that did not belong to the bate. The lands were all sold at nominal rates and belonged to the Lanto States, the Change and North Western Railroad and private errors.

PRICE FOUR CENTS. GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

EARTHQUAKE AT SAN SALVADOR.

THE CITY SAID TO BE DESTROYED-EIGHT HUNDRED LIVES LOST-TWELVE MILLION DOLLARS WORTH OF PROPERTY DESTROYED. ASPINWALL, April 5, via HAVANA, April 10 .- The

city of San Salvador, capital of the Central American Republic of that name, has been destroyed by an earthquake, causing a terrible loss of life. Eight hundred persons perished, and property valued at \$12,000,000 was destroyed. The earthquake was followed by a conflagration, and many buildings were

SOME EARTHQUAKE COINCIDENCES-DESCRIPTION OF SAN SALVADOR AND THE BEGINNING OF THE EARTHQUAKE.

The earthquake at San Salvador affords certain physicists another opportunity to endeavor to strengthen the theories which depend upon periodical recurrence or remarkable coincidences of these convulsions of nature. The foregoing dispatch leaves us in doubt as to the exact day when this earthquake took place. But if we take into consideration the means of nunication between San Salvador and Aspinwall, e can pretty safely fix the time at about the middle of March. On the 16th of April, 1854, only a month later in the year, the city was completely destroyed by an earthquake and about 100 lives were lost. But the most singular coincidence is that with the phenomena of a

While Mount Vesuvius was giving premonitory symptoms of the cruption which was to occasion the destruction of a large amount of property and the less of many lives, severe shocks of earthquake were feit in different parts of the globe. On the 26th and 27th of March, 1872, fully a thousand distinct shocks were felt in California, and these disturbances continued until a week or two in April. On the 2d and 3d of April, the most destructive earthquake for many years occurred at Antioch, in Syria, when half the city fell in runs and 1,500 inhabit ants lost their lives.

The character of the country about the City of

San Salvador tends very strongly to support the theory of a connection between carthquakes and volcanic action. The Republic of San Salvador, of which the city of the same name the capital, has only an area of 9,000 square miles, yet within its borders there are no less than 16 volcanoes which crown the plateau or coast range, be others of less note, and numerous extinct craters and various volcanic vents. The most remarkable of these last is that of San Vicente, at the north base of the volcano of the same name, which throws out hot water, steam, and smoke with a loud noise. Near the frontier of Guatemala, in the neighborhood of the town of Ahuachapan are remarkable hot springs, which emit a dense white steam from a semi-fluid mass of mud and water, throwing to the surface large bubbles three or ated at the south base of the volcano of San Salvador From the city this fire mountain forms a most beautiful one, with a gently sloping summit, crowned to the

cone, with a gently sloping summit, crowned to the highest peak with thick forests. The crater is perfectly well preserved, is more than half a league in circumference, and partially filled with water. It rises about 1,000 feet above the table land on which it stands.

Signs of this destructive earthquake were givon in the beginning of March. On the alternoon of the 4th of March four violent shocks were felt, succeeded by shakings of loss violence every few minutes. The scene was thus described by an eye-witness; "There were rained houses and panic-stricken people-men, women, and children—faceing to the fields with valuables hastily collected. Then there was the ringing of the alarm-bells and beating of drums, calling all the soldiers under arms—for here murder and pillage accompany the confusion of great earthquakes; and, as the frightened citizens leave the town, dusky Indians from the oversts prow) for prey into it, only checked by the bayonets of the Government troops."

THE CARLIST INSURRECTION IN SPAIN. REPULSE OF THE CARLISTS AT PURGCERDA-MEANS TO RESTORE COMMUNICATIONS THROUGH THE

A dispatch from Perpignan this morning says the Carlists have been repulsed before Puigeerda, after fighting a whole day and night.

PARIS, Friday, April 11, 1873.

PERFIGNAN, Friday, April 11, 1873 A dispatch from Puigcerda, dated noon to-day says: "After the failure of their final attack last night the entire Carlist force withdrew before daylight, leaving 300 dead and wounded on the field. We lost eight killed and many wounded. Five houses were fired by the enemy's shells and destroyed. Precautions have been aken against a renewal of the siege.

MadRib, Friday, April 11, 1878. Owing to the interruption of the trains by the insurgents on the upper section of the Northern Railway, the Government has granted a temporary concession to the Company, authorizing it to establish a line of stramers from Santander to Bayonne, for the transportation of passengers to and from France.

THE PARIS ELECTION. PARIS, Friday, April 11, 1873.

Gen. Cremer made a speech last night, in which he attacked the candidacy of M. de Rémosat for the vacancy in the National Assembly from Paris. and declared his intention to support M. Barodet. Several Republican meetings are announced for to-day.

REVOLUTION IN PANAMA

ASPINWALL, April 5 .- There has been a revolution in Panama in favor of ex-President Correct President Neyra is a prisoner. It is said he secretly sustains the revolutionists, who are in possession of everything. No lives were lost. Correoso was expected to arrive at Panama on the 14th met.

FOREIGN NOTES.

The sugar-cane on fifteen plantations in the Inion jurisdiction of Cuba has been destroyed by fire. King Victor Emanuel will visit Vienna durng the Exhibition, if the condition of Italy will permit is departure from the country.

Fifty million francs were paid by France to Germany on the 5th inst., on account of the war in For other Foreign News see Third, Fourth and Seventh Pages

THE MODUCS.

GEN. CANBY REVIEWS THE SITUATION. WASHINGTON, April 11 .- In a telegram from Sen. Canby, dated Tole Lake, April 7, forwarded by courier to Yreka, Cal., and received here by Jen. Shertions sent to the Peace Commissioners by the Secretary of the Interior, and goes on to say:

of the Interior, and goes on to say:

If the Modoca surrender as prisoners of War, the General Government would have paramount and exclusive jurisdiction over the cases of all. The same result would be secured by treaty; but are not treaties with Indian tribes prohibited by recent legislation! A reservation within the limits of either California or Oregon would not but State jurisdiction until after its ceasion by itoso States, and would have no retroactive effect, and for crimes committed within the limits of such a reservation it is doubtful, under Justice Miller's decisions in the Kanasa Reservation cases, whether the State jurisdiction would not prevail. The murders of either in the Kanasa Reservation cases, whether the State jurisdiction would not prevail. The murders of eitherin were committed beyond the limits of any reservation and within the jurisdiction of the two States, and of course anterior to any arrangement with the Modocs. I do not question the right or the power of the General Government to make any arrangement that may be thought proper, but I think they should make such as to secure a permanent peace, together with liberal and just treatment of the Indians. In my judgment permanent peace, together with liberal and just it they are allowed to remain in this immediate neighborhood. The Modocs are now sensible that they cannot live in peace on Lost River, and have abandoned their ciaim to it, but wish to be left in the Lava beds. This means license to plunder and a stronghold to refreat to, and was refused. Thur list proposition is to come in and have the opportunity of looking for a new home not far away, and if they are sincere in this the trouble will soon be ended. But there has been so much vacillation and duplicity in their talks that I have hesitated about reporting untispone defluito result was attained. All the involvements of troops avo been made deliberately and cautionaly, so as to avoid soilision, and to impress the Indians that we have no untriendly intent. Thus far we have secone

THE PEACE COMMISSIONERS DISGUSTED - ONE MORE TALK.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 11 .- The Peace Comnissioners have become disgusted with the Modoce and have returned to camp. There is no house for peace. Riddle's squaw was sent, today, to have one more talk. which will probably be the last. The Modeon insist upon having Hot Creek and Cottonwood. The troops are expecting orders to march upon the Lava Back of any modeon.